

# Glasgow Weekly Times.

CLARK H. GREEN:

"ERROR CEASES TO BE DANGEROUS, WHEN REASON IS LEFT FREE TO COMBAT IT."—JEFFERSON.

EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

Volume 11.

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Nov. 15, 1849—y.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN  
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,  
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes,  
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62, Market Street, Up Stairs,  
ST. LOUIS, MO.  
SLOPER & RIMMER, Importers and dealers of French Millinery, would respectfully inform the Ladies, they are prepared to offer any article in their line at the lowest possible prices, and of the latest and most approved styles, being in receipt of patterns monthly.

The greatest attention is paid to written orders, that persons at a distance may feel perfect confidence in sending to their House.  
Straws and Leghorns cleaned, dyed and altered, and every article of mourning goods supplied at the shortest notice.  
St. Louis, August 23, 1849.—25—9m

Livery stable.  
NEW ADMINISTRATION.  
EMERSON & HANDLEY would respectfully inform the public that they have purchased of the Messrs. Annor their entire establishment, and are now prepared to accommodate both citizens and strangers, with every description of vehicle, and good saddle horses, at a moment's notice.  
The additions we are making in new carriages, Buggies, and fine horses, (none other kept,) will enable us to furnish "turn outs," equal in style and comfort to any establishment in the State. We are also prepared, at all times, to attend on pleasure parties, and to convey steamboat passengers to any point they may desire to go.

By strict attention to the wants of the community, and a fixed determination to deserve the patronage which has been so liberally bestowed upon our predecessors, we feel assured that our efforts to please, will be appreciated by a generous community.  
A Hearse and Carriages will be at all times in readiness to attend funerals, either in the City or country.  
Glasgow, Nov. 15, 1849.—37-ly.

JOHN W. LUKE. JOHN JENNINGS.  
LUKE & Jennings.  
PRODUCE BROKERS,  
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,  
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Between Vine Street and Washington Avenue.

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Messrs. ROE & KIRCHWALD, St. Louis.  
J & E. WALSH, " "  
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St. Louis, January 17, 1850.—1y.

The Triumphant success of the great Arabian Remedy for Man and Beast.

H. G. FARRELL'S  
CELEBRATED

## ARABIAN LINIMENT,

is causing counterfeits to spring up all over the country, spreading their baneful influence over the land, robbing the pockets of the honest and unsuspecting, by imposing upon them worthless and poisonous trash, for the genuine H. G. Farrell's Arabian Liniment. Fellow citizens! Look well before you buy, and see that the label of the bottle has the letters H. G. Farrell's, for if it has not, it is a counterfeit. The label around each bottle of all my liniment reads thus, "H. G. Farrell's Celebrated Arabian Liniment," and my signature is written upon the label also, and these words are blown in the glass bottle, "H. G. Farrell's Arabian Liniment, Peoria." This truly great medicine still goes on, conquering disease, and snatching many a poor powerless victim from the grave. By its powerful, stimulating, penetrating and Anodyne qualities, it restores the use of limbs which have been palsied for years; and by its singular power of reproducing the Synovial Fluid or Joint water, it cures all diseases of the Joints with surprising rapidity. For Rheumatism, and affections of the Spine and Spinal, it has proved itself a specific; and for affections of the Lungs, Liver and Kidneys it is a most valuable and powerful auxiliary; also, for all diseases of the Glands, Scrofula, Gout or Swelled Neck, &c. &c. And indeed for almost any disease where an external application is required, this medicine stands unparalleled.

From the Hon. Peter Minard, one of the oldest Settlers in Illinois.

It gives me pleasure to add my testimony to the virtues of your great medicine. One of my blooded horses had a swelling over the cap of the knee, about the size of a hen's egg. Some said it was a strain, and some, that it was the joint water from the knee, and could not be cured. I tried oil cedar on it, and all the liniments and ointments and they did no more good than water. I then by persuasion of my friends, tried H. G. Farrell's Arabian Liniment, and I was happy to find it take effect after a few days, and it finally cured the noble animal entirely. I think it is decidedly the greatest liniment for horse as well as human flesh, I ever knew.

[Esq. Boker, of New Canton, Illinois, says:]

Mr. H. G. Farrell's Arabian Liniment has cured some bad cases here, which every other remedy had failed in; one was a white swelling and contracted cords in the leg of a boy twelve years old. The leg had withered away, and was so contracted that he had no use of it. Three doctors had tried their skill upon it in vain, and he was fast sinking to the grave, when the boy's father was induced to try H. G. Farrell's Arabian Liniment. Before the first bottle was used up he came into Mr. B's store, and the first words he said were, "Mr. Barker, I want all that Liniment you have in the store; the one bottle I got did my boy more good than all that had ever been done before. That boy is now well and hearty, and has free use of his legs. It is good for sprains, bruises, cuts, burns and swellings."

Being fully satisfied that H. G. Farrell's Arabian Liniment is the best medicine in the world, I cheerfully recommend it. I had been afflicted for 16 years with a most severe pain in my breast and shoulders, which was so bad that I could hardly do any work at all, and would often have to lie in bed for two weeks at a time with it. I used your liniment on it, and it cured me sound and well. I had, at the time of using your liniment, one of the worst coughs ever I had in my life; and it cured that too. I rubbed it in well over my breast and shoulders. It is also excellent for frost-bitten feet, sores, swellings, sore throat, mange, erysipelas, &c.

ISAAC CLAYTON.  
Kirkpoo, Peoria Co. Ills.

Manufactured only by H. G. Farrell, inventor and proprietor, and wholesale druggist, No 17 Main Street, Peoria, Ill., to which all communications must be addressed; and for sale by O. Henderson, Glasgow; H. Blakely & Co. St. Louis.  
Call and get a Farrier Book, free of charge Sept. 5, 1850—3m.

The Celebrated Graefenberg Vegetable Pills.

WERE introduced into the United States in the year 1846. Their extraordinary virtues, and superiority over all other Pills known in this country, has established them as the standard Medicine of the day.

For sale, together with the other valuable preparations of the Graefenberg Company, by  
E. K. WOODWARD, St. Louis.  
H. W. SMITH, Glasgow.  
W. M. E. SNELSON, Fayette.  
J. W. WHITE, Boone.

Also, for sale, the Graefenberg Manual of Health, a complete hand book for families, containing information relative to the treatment of almost every form of disease—300 pages; price 50 cents.

N. B.—A family newspaper will be given free of charge, for one year, to all who purchase Graefenberg medicines.  
May 9, 1850.

## Removed.

E. K. WOODWARD formerly 91 Chestnut street, St. Louis, has moved to the Corner of Fourth and Chestnut, where may at all times be found a full supply of the late cheap publications and new Books.  
Also a full assortment of English, French and American stationery which will be sold on liberal terms, either at wholesale or retail.  
13-ly

## Family Medicines.

J. W. WHITE, Boone, is agent for the sale of the celebrated Graefenberg Medicines, and all other popular patent medicines.  
Also, agent for the sale of the Hope Cotton Yarn, a large stock of which is daily expected from Pittsburgh.

## THE TIMES

THE LATE PRESIDENT AND HIS SUCCESSOR.—GOV. HELM, of Kentucky, in his annual Message to the Legislature thus alludes to the death of President Taylor, and his patriotic successor:—

"Since the adjournment of the last General Assembly, the nation has been called to mourn the loss of a great and good man—Zachary Taylor, Chief Magistrate of the United States.—Though we deeply and sincerely lament his death, we have great reason to congratulate ourselves that his mantle has fallen upon a man worthy to wear it. Millard Fillmore, the President of the United States, has exhibited in his administration of the affairs of the General Government, a liberality, a fairness, and a fidelity to the constitution, that have won for him a widely extended and an honorable fame. His manly and patriotic devotion to the Union, entitle him to the gratitude of every true lover of his country.—With such a man at the head of affairs, we may feel well satisfied that all the powers of the Executive will be honestly, faithfully, and firmly directed to the execution of the laws and the preservation of the constitution."

—President Fillmore is daily growing more popular with men of all parties. His decided stand on the Fugitive Slave Law, has endeared him to the entire South, while it has carried dismay into the Abolition ranks of the North. These mad-caps will never expose their precious carcasses to personal danger, to protect fugitives, notwithstanding the blustering resolutions they adopt whenever a few of them get together. We almost wish they would go far enough to justify the President in sending a detachment of troops to enforce the law. One good thrashing would be of invaluable service to them and the country.—and if a few of them should be sent to "Davy Jones' Locker," it might have the effect of making the rest orderly and peaceable citizens.

—Mr. F. M. CALDWELL has re-associated himself with the Booneville Observer. We welcome him back to the fraternity, and wish him and Mr. HAMMOND an extensive patronage.

—The Missouri Statesman is printed on new type, and presents a very handsome appearance. Our brethren of the press are evidently on rising ground—deservedly, too.

KENTUCKY.—The Legislature of Kentucky met last Monday week. After three days balloting in the House, Col. G. W. Johnson, Whig, of Shelbyville, was elected Speaker. Benj. E. Gray, of Christian County, was chosen President of the Senate.

A. S. MITCHELL, Esq.—We observe from the St. Louis Intelligencer that A. S. Mitchell, Esq., has retired from that establishment. He has been connected with the paper, as Associate Editor, since its foundation. Mr. M. was one of the best writers connected with the press in the State, and we regret to hear of his withdrawal. May success attend him in his future pursuits.

—Professor JOHNSON, in the course of lectures delivered by him a short time since before the New York State Agricultural Society, among many valuable facts worth the attention of agriculturists, stated that tobacco was a crop which contained much mineral matter. Suppose, says Professor JOHNSON, an acre to yield eight hundred pounds; these eight hundred pounds will contain about 160 pounds of mineral matter, which is carried off by the crop, and in this way, the land will soon be exhausted. In four years, six hundred pounds of mineral matter would be carried off from an acre of tobacco land.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Columbia (S. C.) "State-Rights Republican" says that "South Carolina is now placed in a peculiar situation. Not only are the eyes of this vast hemisphere, but of the whole world, steadily fixed on her slightest movement." "What do the people of Europe say of me?" asked a bare-legged African king of a missionary.

## THE MISTAKEN MOTHER:

OR

"All's well that ends well."

BY HORATIO KING.

"Honor and shame from no condition rise; Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

"Say what you will, Mrs. Lincoln, my daughter shall never marry a mechanic—that point is settled beyond question. What right has a mechanic to seek her hand? She moves now in the first society, and I intend she shall never unite herself in marriage with any one who is not her equal, at least in rank."

"Well, they do say," replied Mrs. Lincoln, "that George Hamblin has actually offered himself to her, or is on the point of doing so; and if such be the fact, and if my advice were asked in the matter, I should say, let Mary accept him by all means; she can never do better, and may do much worse."

As to your remark about rank, if you intend to intimate that his rank is not equal to that of your daughter, I must be allowed, frankly, to differ with you. True, George is a mechanic, but I have yet to learn that a well educated and accomplished young man like him, is any less a gentleman, or the less entitled to be considered of the first society for being a mechanic."

"Oh, now, you needn't talk so to me," said Mrs. Otis; "you'll never make me believe a mechanic is a gentleman, in the true acceptance of the word.—There may be some who are tolerably well educated, and know how to appear quite respectable when thrown into good company; but there is something in my mind so vulgar in the idea of a mechanic, that I can never consent to any arrangement which would lead me to introduce them into the first society. Least of all, shall any one, with my permission, ever salute me as his mother-in-law. Pshaw! Mrs. Lincoln, the thing is preposterous."

"It doubtless appears so to you, Mrs. Otis, but your views on this subject are all wrong. You cannot have examined it in its true light and reflected properly upon it. Pray whom do you consider as the only persons who should compose what you call the 'first society'?"

"Why, professional men of course, such as lawyers, doctors, ministers &c., as well as men of pleasure, retired merchants, and others who are living upon their money without particular employment. I do not wish to be understood as saying that mechanics, farmers, and the like are not respectable in their places. Mrs. Lincoln; all I ask is that they move in their proper sphere and not intrude themselves where they do not belong."

"Yes, I understand; you prefer as an associate for yourself and daughter, the 'polished gentleman of leisure,' to an honest, intelligent and industrious mechanic. And who are many of these gentlemen who are admitted into and caressed by your 'first society'? Bankrupts in property, moral principles, and every thing else, except brass and bristles; creatures who would pass currently for puppies everywhere, (except in the 'first society') though but for their loquacity, some might be taken for goats in breeches, or ourang outangs from the Asiatic Islands! Against your lawyers, doctors and divines, I have nothing to say; in your language, I respect them in their places. But as distinct classes in society, neither is a whit better, or more respectable, than the handy mechanics and yeomanry of our country generally. If there be any distinctions the producing classes are certainly entitled to the highest consideration."

"Well, Mrs. Lincoln, if you don't beat all. Why your doctrine, carried out, would destroy all distinctions in society. Only think of a fashionable assembly, composed of gentlemen of different learned professions, farmers, mechanics, traders, speculators, gamblers and what not, each and all with their families associates, congregated on terms of perfect equality! Wouldn't it present a beautiful picture?"

"But you are a little too fast," replied Mrs. Lincoln; "I am not the advocate to such equality as that, by any means. On the contrary, I wish to see what passes for the 'first society' among us, purged of its impurities, and the worthy mechanic assume the rank he deserves in the world. I would have the frown of the virtuous and good forever fixed upon the unprincipled and dissolute, whatever their occupation in life. External accomplishments, either with or without wealth, should never serve as a passport to a polluted heart into the bosom of respectable society. While honest industry should ever be regarded with the smiles of commendation, and its antagonist, indolence, should find no favor whatever."

"Well, it is all folly to talk to me.—My mind is made up. Mary is not going to have George Hamblin, nor any other mechanic. She shall live and die an old maid first."

"Very well; it is no particular concern of mine," said Mrs. Lincoln; "but we shall see whether Mary is herself disposed to regard his advances with favor. Indeed, I have already seen enough to satisfy me that George has nothing to fear, so far as she is concerned. It is not long since I chanced to observe them very closely engaged in conversation by themselves. It was on the occasion of Mary's late visit to her aunt. Leaning with clasped hands upon his arms, she was looking up into his face with an earnestness of expression that at once convinced me of her devotedness to him. But here she comes; let us hear what she has to say for herself."

Mary had now just returned from a short walk; well knowing the prejudice of her mother against mechanics, she resolutely insisted that Mrs. Lincoln must have mistaken her cousin Lorenzo for Mr. Hamblin, as the person with whom she was promenading while on a visit to her aunt.

At this moment the door bell rang, and a gentleman was immediately conducted into the room, whom Mary recognized and introduced as Mr. Williams, a young physician from a neighboring village. Mary had met him at a recent party; and he called in passing, just to present his compliments to her, and see that she suffered no inconvenience from her exposure to the damp air on the night of the party.

His age was about twenty-two—his stature a little above the medium height—complexion light—eyes and nose prominent—and his expression altogether agreeable.

After a half hour of pleasant conversation, he took his leave, not, however, without receiving and accepting a very pressing invitation from Mrs. Otis, in which her daughter, of course, modestly joined, to call again.

He had no sooner left the house than Mrs. Otis embraced the occasion to draw a lively comparison between him, as one of the learned professions and mechanics. With an air of self satisfaction she said—

"Show me your mechanic, Mrs. Lincoln, who is able to converse with Dr. Williams. Did you not observe the variety and extent of his knowledge, his happy facility of communication and polish of manners. Talk not to me of your mechanics! In point of everything pleasant and agreeable—nay, even valuable in a gentleman, I will place Dr. Williams, little as I have seen of him, against any dozen mechanics you can produce."

"Mrs. Lincoln, not disposed to continue the controversy further, and even willing to acknowledge merit whenever she saw it, very cheerfully concurred in the favorable opinion expressed of Dr. Williams—adding, however, that there were many mechanics fully equal to him in extent of knowledge, readiness of communication, and polish of address."

It is proper to remark here, that Augustus Otis, Esq., was a gentleman of good sense, and a lawyer of distinguished ability. Himself the son of a worthy mechanic, he was never heard to speak of mechanics in any other than terms of the greatest respect.—Moreover, had he been present, there is little risk in saying Mrs. Lincoln would have found him heartily concurring with her in support of her cause.

Dr. Williams soon became intimate at the house of Mr. Otis, who with his lady spared no pains to make his visits agreeable to him. It was also quite apparent that Mary contributed her part toward the same end, with the same perfect cheerfulness and good will.

As the writer is not at liberty to disclose further what transpired in the innocent and friendly intercourse between Mary and the accomplished young doctor, at this point,

"Where thought meets thought, ere from the lip it starts,  
And each warm wish springs mutual from the heart;"

leaving this part of the picture to the imagination of the reader—we come directly to the fact that, all parties joyfully assenting, the bans were duly published, and the day of marriage agreed on.

Mary never looked more beautiful than on the morning of her marriage day—a bright morning in May—

"Heaven was in her eye,  
In every gesture, dignity and love."

At the appointed hour, the bride and bridegroom—Mary Otis and young Williams, attended by her cousin Lorenzo and a young female associate—stepped into a carriage, in readiness at the door, and hastened to wait upon the minister of the parish; residing at the village, about eight miles distant.—In the meantime a small party of friends—Mrs. Lincoln among the rest, assembled at the house of Mr. Otis to offer their congratulations to the happy couple on their return, and tender the usual civilities of all such joyous occasions.

The minister soon performed his part of the ceremony, when husband and wife, with their attendants immediately returned and were met at the door by Mrs. Lincoln, who had volunteered formally to introduce the newly married couple to those in waiting to greet them.

"Allow me, ladies and gentlemen, to introduce you to Dr. Williams, better known as Mr. George Hamblin the mechanic, editor, printer, and publisher of the 'Village Chronicle'—and his lady, hitherto the accomplished Miss Otis."

All eyes were fixed on Mrs. Otis, who stood amazed, in doubt whether to credit what she had just heard as the sober reality, or whether the occasion had been seized on by Mrs. Lincoln to play off an innocent hoax at her expense. She was soon however, convinced, that the gentleman, now her son-in-law, whom she had known and so highly esteemed as "Doctor Williams," was indeed none other than plain Geo. Hamblin, the mechanic.

Collecting herself, and resolving to make the best of the somewhat awkward position in which she found herself placed:

"I perceive," said she, taking by the hand and addressing Mr. Hamblin, "that I have, though I trust not with your approbation, been deceived both in your name and occupation. Be it so. Had I regrets to express, this is no place for them—it is now too late. With mechanics, I had associated the idea of ignorance and want of gentlemanly accomplishments. Hence my unfavorable opinion of them as a class. But in you I observed no deficiency of education: I liked your apparent sincerity; I was pleased with your deportment—yes, more, I entertained the most entire confidence in your honesty and the purity of your moral principles. Why then, should I hesitate? The little deception which I am well aware, has been practised at the instance of her who is now your wife—borne on by friends, not excepting her own father in whom she confided—is of slight moment. Only let there be no further deception—as I am sure none is intended, and I can most cheerfully forgive and forget what has passed. Take my daughter; it is your choice—it is her's."

"To you my daughter, just entering upon new and important relations in life, in the language of another, let me advise you that the good wife is one who is strictly and conscientiously virtuous; she is humble and modest from reason and conviction, submissive from choice, and obedient from inclination. What she acquires by love, she preserves by prudence. She makes it her delight to please her husband, being confident that everything that promotes his happiness will contribute to her own. She always rejoices in his prosperity and by her tenderness and good humor, lessens his cares and afflictions. Go—and may Heaven bless you both."

Young Hamblin, as may well be supposed was not free from embarrassment on this occasion. Addressing Mrs. Otis—

"You are correct," said he, "in the opinion that I yielded with great reluctance, to the little artifice which has been employed. I finally assented only on the strongest assurance, from those whom I knew to be your friends, that I should be held blameless in the matter. If I had sailed, into port under false colors, it was not from my own inclination, but in obedience to a commanding signal from the very prize I have captured."

BY TELEGRAPH.  
FOR THE ST. LOUIS PRESS.

## SECESSION CONVENTION.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 11, P. M.

The celebrated Secession Convention assembled to-day.

Governor McDonald, of Georgia, was made President. He made an eloquent address smattering strongly of secession.

On account of the absence of many delegates, hourly expected to arrive in town, the Convention adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock, M. No roll was called.

There were present about fifty delegates in all.

The following gentlemen are in the city to attend the Convention: Ex-Gov. C. C. Clay, of Ala.; G. W. Calhoun and D. F. Jameson, D. S. Otterson, J. N. Whitmore, Drayton Nance, H. C. Young, R. Barnwell Rhett, Col. Gregg, Mr. Pickens, Langdon Cheves, Col. S. Chestnut and Bradley, of South Carolina; Gen. Gordon, of Va.; Gov. McDonald, of Ga.; General Hanna, of S. Carolina, and also a number of others.

Very exciting times are looked for, as it is supposed some attempts will be made to put down the agitation.

The President of the Convention in his opening address said that, if Congress had thought proper to pass the measures recommended by the first Convention, that another meeting would not have been necessary; but as Congress had disregarded the Convention, and passed measures antagonistic directly to the South, the Convention, in sovereign capacity of the individual Delegates, without the call of the previous President of the Convention, had re-assembled, and would endeavor to meet the crisis thrust on them by the tyrannical Congress or sever themselves.

Our city has been visited to-day by slight rain, but not enough to effect the river.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 13.

Nothing was done in Convention to-day except the reference of a preamble and resolutions, read by Ex-Governor Clay, of Alabama, and others by Mr. Dupont, of Florida, to the standing committees on resolutions. Governor Clay's provides for the formation of a Southern Confederacy, between such States as choose to come into the compact, and binds such States to resist the general government, should it attempt to coerce seceding States back into the Union.

Convention adjourned to meet again to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock.

John Neal predicts that the time will come when a man's perspiration will be turned to account as steam, and drive him up hill like a locomotive.—The poet must have had that time in his eye when he said

"The post-boys, with mails, would mount upward like rockets,  
By the force of steam engines in their pockets,  
And on their return, by the downward momentum,  
Would come driving back as if the d—d I had sent 'em!"

It is estimated that there are thirty thousand fugitive slaves in the United States and Canada.